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1. The Khabarovsk airfield, operated as a commercial airfield in peacetime, is one of the main air bases of the Soviet Far Eastern Army. It has seven runways, three of which are camouflaged. There are five camouflaged anti-aircraft gun positions ranging between 9,000 and 16,000 meters due east, southeast, and northeast of the airfield. On the southeastern side of the airfield there is a red wind sock, on top of which a yellow airplane model is mounted. The wind sock and the airplane model are very conspicuous and can be seen from the air from between 15 and 20 miles.
2. Some of the hangars are used for training planes, some for pursuit planes, and others house transport planes. There are 37 training planes at the field, 45 TU-2 bombers and 50 YAK-1 pursuit planes. These planes are assigned to the 246th Combined Division, formerly stationed at Pa-shua-t'u-ming (巴刷土明/sic). The 246th Combined Division was originally under the 13th Air Army. There are also 52 transport planes at the airfield.
3. The transport planes are Soviet-made C-47s and Soviet-made remodeled C-47s. The remodeled transports are of two types. The larger type has two engines, 2,400 horsepower, and can accommodate 28 passengers. These planes are probably LI-2s. The smaller of the remodeled transports has two engines, 1,300 horsepower, and can accommodate 16 passengers. These remodeled transports are equipped with automatic pilot and landing gear horn warning devices. Since September 1948, all of the transports have been used to ship fuel oil to China. The larger transports were formerly used for the run from Khabarovsk to Okha, a distance of 750 kilometers. The smaller transports were used for flights between Khabarovsk and Aleksandrovsk, a distance of 570 kilometers.
4. The radio station at the Khabarovsk airfield is the most elaborate in Southeastern Siberia and operates continuously 24 hours a day. The station maintains contact with all of the Soviet military airports within the jurisdiction of the Far Eastern Military District and also keeps daily schedules with Soviet radio stations on Sakhalin, the Kuril Islands, Mishan (45° 35'N, 132° 06'E), Kiamusze (46° 49'N, 130° 21'E), Mutankiang (44° 35'N, 129° 37'E), Pyongyang, and Sinuiju (Shingishu ?) in North Korea, and Port Arthur. Every 40 minutes the Khabarovsk station broadcasts weather conditions of all the airfields in Far Eastern Siberia, and directs planes to the nearest open airfield when they run into bad weather. All flights

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from the satellite airfields are first cleared with the Khabarovsk station, listing the destination and ETD and ETA. In the event that a plane has to make a forced landing or exceed the ETD, the plane must communicate with the Khabarovsk station. Every three hours the Khabarovsk station logs a consolidated report in chart form, listing weather conditions and other information received during the preceding three-hour period.

5. The following important airfields are under the jurisdiction of the Far Eastern Army:

- a. Kuibyshev (50° 55'N, 128° 28'E)
- b. Nian (Sian ?) (尼 港/sic)
- c. Chita (52° 03'N, 113° 30'E)
- d. Voroshilov (43° 49'N, 131° 54'E)
- e. Petropavlovsk (52° 40'N, 158° 30'E)
- f. Aleksandrovsk (50° 54'N, 142° 10'E)
- g. Nagayevo (59° 30'N, 150° 45'E)
- h. Okha (53° 36'N, 142° 56'E)
- i. Dodaibo (57° 40'N, 114° 20'E)
- j. Nikolayevsk (53° 00'N, 141° 05'E)
- k. Vladivostok
- l. Baikal (51° 51'N, 104° 48'E)
- m. Ta-ti-wan (大 帝 灣/sic)
- n. Anadyr (64° 05'N, 177° 35'E)
- o. Wei-leng (維 冷/sic)
- p. Markovo (64° 05'N, 87° 35'E)
- q. Seimchan (62° 53'N, 152° 20'E)
- r. Blagovoshchensk (50° 25'N, 127° 30'E)

6. Seven smaller military airfields are under the jurisdiction of the Voroshilov airfield.

7. The Khabarovsk and Kuibyshev airfields each have four satellite airfields.

8. The Chita airfield has jurisdiction over five satellite military airfields.

9. The above mentioned airfields are under the command of Air Force Marshal Fenchakov (?) (馮 洛可夫/sic). The commander of the Khabarovsk airfield is Po-nao-li (柏 蘭 里/sic).

10. The 83rd Fighter Division, formerly stationed at Khabarovsk, was transferred to Pyongyang, North Korea, in August 1948.

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